

801 VAN Baltimore City Jail
Buren and East Madison Streets
Baltimore
Baltimore City County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-184

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MD
4-BALT
112-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

Location: Buren and East Madison Streets, Baltimore, Baltimore City County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Owned by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Present Use: City Jail.

Brief Statement of Significance: Designed by Thomas and James Dixon, the Jail is a distinguished example of mid-19th century prison architecture.

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PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATIONA. Physical History

The Baltimore City Jail was begun in 1856 and completed in December, 1859. The first city jail was on this same site, built 1801 after designs by Robert Carey Long, Senior.

The history of the design and construction of the Jail is complex, but of considerable interest. In 1855 the City Council resolved on the construction of a new jail and architects were asked to submit designs. On July 8, 1856, the Mayor and City Council authorized the City Commissioner to advertise for bids on constructing the new jail in accordance with plans by Thomas and James M. Dixon, but allowing modifications as might be necessary to provide for larger cells, improved ventilation and quarters for the warden. The original Dixon plans are lost.

The City Commissioner, Joseph P. Shannon, then set out on a tour of northern prisons, and was particularly impressed with the Sussex County Prison, Boston, recently designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant. He commissioned Bryant for \$1,000 to prepare plans and specifications for the Baltimore Jail.

In November, 1856 a new Mayor was elected, Thomas Swann, who inquired into the progress of the Jail and recommended that the City Council investigate. A Committee of the City Council also visited the Boston jail, and heard testimony from Bryant. They reported favorably on the "Bryant plan" as superior to the "Dixon plan," although much more costly. In May of 1857 Shannon had a lithograph printed, entitled "View of the new Jail at Baltimore, Maryland . . . erecting under the superintendance of J. P. Shannon, City Commissioner; Gridley J. F. Bryant, architect."¹

1. The Peale Museum; reproduced in R.H. Howland and E.P. Spencer, *The Architecture of Baltimore* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1953), p.127.

However, in October, 1857 Mayor Swann dismissed Shannon on the grounds that the Dixon plan was not being followed, as required by the resolution of 1856. On October 6, Thomas and James M. Dixon were appointed architects to complete the Jail by a resolution of the City Council, and did so.

This story is told in great detail in "A Report of the Trial of the Case of H. R. and J. Reynolds vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore," (Baltimore: 1859), a copy of which is in the Enoch Pratt Free Library. All the parties mentioned, and others, testified at length concerning the differences between the Dixon and Bryant plans, the reasons for making the several changed in direction, the relative costs, and so forth. Of interest here is the differences in the plans:

1. The first Dixon plan: Very little evidence exists as to this plan in detail. At the trial Shannon said, and Thomas Dixon admitted that it was only a preliminary plan, and the specifications were incomplete. It did, however, offer the "prison within a prison" concept, sometimes called "the Auburn plan," included 300 cells, each 6 by 7 feet and 9 feet high with a door only, each cell was intended to have a watercloset and a ventilating duct leading into master ducts which discharged through a cupola, and the central guard room was 21 feet by 48 feet and 40 feet high. But Dixon said "the changes (in the Bryant plan) were so extensive that I could not regard them as simply alterations upon my plan."²

2. The Bryant plan: This plan is set down in great detail in "Specifications and materials . . . for the new City Jail," Baltimore City Archives, document #38, dated August 11th, 1856, which is in the form of a contract with Henry R. and Josiah Reynolds, builders, and was followed until their dismissal in October, 1857. The lithograph mentioned above refers to this plan, and there are a number of elevations, plans and detail drawings by Bryant in the City Archives. One, a detail cross section of the central block is dated "Boston, September 1, 1856" and all are identified as by G. J. F. Bryant. However, they have been kept tightly rolled for years and can be opened only at the risk of destroying them, and I have not examined them closely.³

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2. A Report of the Trial...etc. (Baltimore, 1859), p. 41 and passim.
 3. Baltimore City Archives, plan section, No. 206 (sketch floor plans and details), No. 1088 (details of fenestration etc.), Nos. 1101, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106 (renderings of exterior and more plans and details). Note: No. 1102 is a partial set of drawings by Niernsee and Neilson for the original jail design competition, but undated. Because of their condition Nos. 1089, 1137, 1141 and 1302 have not been opened, but they are indexed as more of the Bryant plan.

The specifications describe the design of the jail as "Romanesque," and to have a "cruciform plan," and to be arranged on the "Auburn plan," or in other words, as "a jail within a jail." There was to be a central octagonal block with a ventilating cupola. To north and south of this block were two cell wings. Within the wall of each wing was a masonry cell block composed of five tiers of cells, the cells back-to-back, and outboard of the cells was an areaway from floor to ceiling. Most of the details do not concern us here, since they were modified by the second Dixon plan. The really important changes over the first Dixon plan are an increase in the size of the cells to 8 feet by 11 feet and 10 feet high, the provision of a window and a door for each cell, the elimination of the water closets, and a general increase in size. Also, a short wing was added to the west to include an apartment for the warden's family. Dixon had estimated the cost of his jail at about \$120,000; the Bryant plan was admitted even by Shannon to be three times as much, and Mayor Swann thought four times.

3. The second Dixon plan: When Shannon and the Reynolds brothers were ousted in October, 1857, the entire foundation of the jail had been built, both cell blocks partly built, and practically all the material was on the site. On December 22, 1857, the Dixon brothers submitted "plans, drawings and specifications" for completing the work, but only their long letter⁴ of transmittal survives, and has been appended to this report.

The character of the second Dixon plan is clear from the photographs contained in this report of a contemporary plan and elevation. (Maryland Historical Society, woodcuts possibly from some magazine but undated. Was this the Dixon answer to the Bryant lithograph?) The most original feature of this plan is the Gate Lodge with its house for the warden, and offices. The other changes to the Bryant plan are inferred in the letter.

B. Builders, Suppliers, Etc.

Henry R. and Josiah Reynolds were the original contractors; John W. Maxwell & Co. were the final contractors. The trial mentioned before resulted in a verdict in favor of the Reynolds brothers, and damages were awarded them in lieu of the profits they expected to make on the original contract.

No bills for materials seem to have survived. The specifications of August 11th, 1856, called for the foundations and walls to be the "best Patapsco granite," with "Baltimore County Marble" from the quarry of John F. Connolly for quoins, trim and cornices.

4. Baltimore City Archives, 1858, document #898.

Later, it is stated that the foundations and walls to the window sills is of Patapsco granite, but the walls above are of "light blue stone from quarries on Jones Falls." The trim is "marble from quarries at Texas in Baltimore county," and the roof slate is from "Peachbottom quarries on the Susquehanna river."⁵ This same source describes the guard room floor of "144 plates of cast iron supported on rolled iron beams," and one of the beams bears in raised letters "Phoenix Iron Co. Phila. Patented Dec. 1, 1857."

C. Notes on Alterations

Incredible as it may seem, no substantial alterations to the old part of the jail can be found. However, within the next two years the entire "prison within a prison" will be removed; that is, the cell blocks and guard room will be replaced, and the roof renewed.

In 1906, the cell block wings were lengthened considerably beyond the original corner towers, and a new gateway was built in the long wall, opposite the central block of the jail. Theodore Wells Pietsch was the architect.

At this point, two new wings are being built westward, most of the wall demolished and replaced by another stone wall, and the interior changes will follow.

D. Supplemental Material

1. Note on the Specifications of August 11th, 1856:

This date must be wrong. It should be August 26th. At the trial everyone agreed that Shannon visited Bryant after the 11th, and made the final contract with Reynolds on the 26th. The specifications are those of Bryant, not Dixon, as shown by the size of the cells and other specific points, and may even be later than the 26th. I believe this document is a copy, perhaps made for the trial itself, and wrongly dated. In the trial it is inferred that Mayor Swann was "out to get" Shannon, and one may expect deliberate inaccuracy. However, nothing was made of the confusion of dates, and no one quarrelled with the substance of the Bryant specifications, or the workmanship of the Reynolds', except as to expense.

2. Manuscript letter from Baltimors City Archives, 1858,
document #898

Baltimore, Dec 22nd, 1857
To the Honorable the Mayor and the Members of the First
and Second Branches of the City Councils

Gentlemen:

In obedience to the appointment received from his Hon.

5. Annual Report of the Visitors of the New Jail (Baltimore: 1860),
passim.

the Mayor, and in accordance with the Resolution of the Mayor and City Councils approved October 6th, 1857 We have carefully revised the plan of the New Jail, and for the purpose of clearly illustrating the alterations and modifications we have devised, and to afford a relyable means of accurately estimating the cost to complete the said New Jail, we have prepared, and herewith submit to you plans, drawings, and specifications of the various works in detail.

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[In revising the "Bryant plan" we have retained all its best features as far as safety, security, healthfulness etc. are concerned. But no expensive embellishments are necessary, and we have left out much expensive elaborations and finish of the other design, which will reduce the cost, etc. Our design includes everything important . . ."except the apartments for the Warden's family, which we think should never be located in a prison designed for the number of inmates here provided for."/]

We propose however to build a suitable residence for the Warden's family in connection with a new gate way, lodge, and Clerk's office, to be located convenient to the prison.

The revised plan contains the same number of cells that were in the plan upon which the jail was being built, without alteration in size, arrangement, or ventilation.

The privilege rooms to have been built of iron in the ends of the corridors are left out. To serve the same purpose . . . we have provided rooms in two of the stories of the front part of the centre building, believing it to be a much more suitable place for privilege rooms, or rooms to confine witnesses (,) being entirely seperate from the prisoners in the cells . . . by doing away with these iron box privilege rooms, and retaining the square towers at the corners of the wings, we use the rooms in the towers for sink rooms, fitted with hoppers and soil pipe to carry off the contents of the prisoners night pails, a much better arrangement we think than using twenty of the cells nearest the centre building for this purpose. You will observe that by these alterations we save forty cells for the confinement of prisoners; the twenty connected with the privilege rooms, and the twenty used for the sink rooms.

The plan of the centre building is altered, the apartment for the accomodation of the Warden's family are left out and the centre building reduced in size.

The central observatory to be used as a guard and inspection room is to be 57' 6" x 59' 6" and 37' 6" high and to be separated from the wings containing the cells by screens or gratings of iron. There was no separation . . . in the other plan, and one object in altering the form of the guard room was to enable us to introduce these separating screens for the purpose of confining the prisoners to the corridors and galleries of each wing, and protecting the guard on duty from the prisoners when in the corridors or on the galleries. The inspection of the cell wings will not be obstructed by the introduction of these screens, as may be seen by an examination of the plans and sections, and the inspection of the grounds outside of the building from the guard room, and from the deputys' rooms in front may be about as good as in the other plan, as we introduce small windows looking north and south in addition to the windows east and west . . .

We leave out the three iron galleries around the guard room, except the one gallery on one side, which is to connect the cell wings with the Hospital and privilege rooms in the front part of the centre building.

The two rooms in the front of the guard room, and on the same level, are for sitting and bed rooms for the officers.

The kitchen for cooking, baking, washing &c, is in the basement story under the guard room, and on the same level with the floors of the corridors in the wings. The food for the prisoners will be prepared in the kitchen, and passed to them in the corridors through small openings in the walls protected by iron frames and iron slides. The entrance for prisoners is in the basement story where there is a room provided for their reception, with baths and fumigating oven for the purpose of cleansing the filthy . . .

There is also a room in the basement story which may be used as an eating room for deputy officers, or for store room, closets, and other conveniences. There will be cellars under the centre building for the heating apparatus and fuel, and also for the storage of provisions &c.

The six rooms for the confinement of witnesses, and the three hospital rooms in the front part of the centre building are all light, airy, and comfortably fitted, having lift closets from the basement story, a supply of water, water closets, baths, and open fire places, they are however very secure. These rooms are approached by staircases in the front towers, and are also connected with the galleries of the wings by means of an iron gallery on one side of the guard room and iron staircases.

The chapel is located in the upper part of the centre building, approached from the stair case in each cell wing, and also from the rooms in the front part of the centre building, and will afford sitting accommodations for over 400 persons, the prisoners can be separated into different classes in the chapel by means of board partitions.

We propose to leave off the marble quoins, and inside marble sills of the large corridor windows, the quoins of the corner towers, the marble cornice of the wings, and the upper part of the towers, and alter the style of the building as you will observe by reference to the elevations. The marble already provided, we will use for quoins and dressings on the front part of the centre building. We leave out the brick casing of the outside stone walls above the basement story, and the brick arches over the corridors. This brick casing and arching over the corridors is expensive and unnecessary in this case. We increase the thickness of the stone walls at the bottom, and reduce them in thickness at the top. By leaving out the brick arches over the corridors in the cell wings, and altering the construction of the roofs, we reduce the height of the outside walls of the wings 5 feet, and the height of the centre building 12 feet, by altering the construction of the roofs we reduce very much the quantity of timber required, and make what we consider a more secure and substantial roof.

All iron etc. required for security are in this plan as before.

Five water tanks are provided for supplying water to the hoppers in the sink rooms, to the water closets, baths, kitchen and all parts where water is required.

All requisite pipes, drains and sewers are provided.

Gas pipes are provided for all parts of the building.

An apparatus for manufacturing gas could be put upon the premises.

The cooking apparatus and ovens are provided for.

There is no apparatus for warming the building provided for in the accompanying specifications. We would suggest the propriety of authorizing a competent person or persons to act in connection with the Architects in selecting and contracting for suitable apparatus for this purpose . . .

The accompanying plans show what alterations were made by us in the effort to reduce cost etc.

From estimates we have made and procured, we find that the jail can be finished agreeably to the accompanying revised plans and specifications for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy Thousand dollars. And that the New gateway with the gate keepers lodge, clerks office and bed rooms above, and the residence for the Wardens' family can be built . . . for the sum of Ten Thousand dollars . . . a total of One hundred and Eighty Thousand dollars.

After examining a copy of the specifications under which the jail was being built . . . we are fully satisfied that it would have cost at least four hundred thousand dollars to have completed it . . .

It will therefore appear that by adopting . . . our proposals . . . the cost of completing the jail, including the Residence for the Wardens' family, and the gateway, lodge, and office, will be reduced at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and at the same time a building provided that will satisfy in this particular all the wants of the city.

We are very respectfully,

Your obt. Svt.
Thos. & Jas. M. Dixon

Prepared by: Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr.
Director, The Peale Museum

Assisted by: F. Garner Ranney
Archivist, The Peale Museum

December 1959

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Architect's Report

The Jail is a multi-storied, large rectangular building with a higher central block flanked by two long wings. Built on the old "Auburn Plan," as "a prison within a prison." Constructed of stone, brick and iron, the original building is 404 feet long and about 60 feet deep.

B. General Statement

Picturesque and massive in character, the Baltimore City Jail is a distinguished example of mid-19th century prison architecture. The size and arrangement of the cells, the

provisions for ventilation and light, and the control arrangements are noteworthy for the period.

The fabric seems to be in perfect condition.

C. Detailed Description

Because of the great size and complexity of the jail it is not practicable to render a full description. The following points seem important.

1. Orientation: The long cell block wings run north and south; the main entrance faces west.
2. Foundations: The foundation base is unknown. While the arrangement of windows indicates a basement, this is in fact the first floor and at ground level. There is a basement under the central block only.
3. Walls: The first floor walls are of granite faced with regular ashlar courses of granite. The several corners are quoined, and this story has a shaped water table of granite at ground level, and a similar water table or belt course finishes the top. The first floor is pierced with twenty-four segmental-arched windows spaced the same as those in the wall above. This wall is carried in the same manner around the corner towers and the central block but with differing window openings.

The upper wall is of brick, faced with random courses of freestone. The wall decreases in thickness in three stages, which are marked by setbacks in the stone work and on the inside, by set-backs in the brick work. It is topped by a corbeled cornice of stone.

At each corner of the old cell block wings is a tower rising above the roof line. The towers are square, battered, have a granite belt course about halfway, and are topped with machicolation in stone and marble.

The central block protrudes about twenty feet westwards of the walls of the cell block wings, and has two corner towers and a central tower. These walls are similar in construction to the main walls, but trimmed with marble quoins at all corners. The numerous windows are also trimmed with marble quoining. The towers are machicolated. The two corner towers are of square section to the mid-point and octagonal above, with a circular machicolation; they are also battered.

The rear of the central block protrudes only a few feet beyond the main wall and is very simple. At its corners are narrow, square, pilaster-like towers with machicolation. The windows are separated by pilasters which terminate in chimney pots above the roof line.

The central block has a corbeled cornice like that on the main walls, but in front it is more elaborately contrived.

4. Additions: In 1905-07 the cell block wings were extended about fifty feet. The only visible difference in construction is that the newer window sills are stone, not marble, and there are stone belt courses at the level of the set-backs in the older walls.
5. Doors: For security reasons there only a few exterior entrances, all in the central block. In the center of the east and west sides are entrances at both the ground floor and second floor level. The principal entrance is reached by a two flights of granite steps on the west side. Under the steps is a ground floor entrance. The east ground floor entrance leads directly from the jail yard; the second floor entrance is reached by a flight of iron stairs and iron landing above it. Also on the east is an entrance to the basement down a flight of stone steps.

The principal entrance at the second floor level is through a quoined archway. The whole width and two-third of the height is closed by massive double doors of hardwood, with great iron hinges, a huge lock, and studded with iron rivets. The area above is partly glazed with art glass. There is a wooden storm door outside of this, not very old.

The second floor entrance on the east is actually the lower portion of the central window. Two metal doors, barred, with large lights, close the opening.

6. Windows: The original cell block wings have twenty-four ground floor windows, and above them the same number of double lancet windows reaching from the belt course to nearly the cornice. All sash seems to be fixed, and glazed with numerous panes; the sash is of wood, covered with sheet metal; they are all guarded on the inside with iron grills. The cusp between the lancets in the large windows is glazed with a pattern of square colored glasses. The sills of the upper windows are cut from single blocks of marble; the lower ones are of granite.

In the corner towers and central block are numerous narrow lancet windows. Most of these are double-hung.

The rear of the central block is lighted by three double lancet windows like those in the main walls. Above them are three large rectangular windows lighting the chapel.

7. Roof: The low pitched roof over the cell blocks is covered with slate, said to be laid on wooden rafters. The roof was hipped at the ends of the old wings, but now mates with the slightly lower roof of the 1905-07 additions in a kind of jerkinhead arrangement. The roof of the additions is hipped.

Along the ridge of the old cell wings are eight sheet metal patent ventilators which appear to be of the same type as in the old illustrations. They connect in some way with the interior cell ventilating ducts.

The cell wings have sixteen dormers, each with a double lancet window; they are wooden, faced with sheet metal. These do not appear in the old illustrations, nor in the Dixon letter of December 22, 1857. A note at the Maryland Historical Society credits George A. Frederick with the dormers but without mentioning a date.

The 1905-07 additions have one ventilator each and skylights.

The central block has a low pyramidal roof, surmounted by a tall, octagonal, ventilating cupola which is connected in some way with the cell ventilating system. This is also of wood faced with sheet metal. The roof is slated.

8. Chimneys: The two central pilasters on the rear of the central block terminate in chimneys. Towards the front of the block and slightly behind the corner towers are two stone chimneys which connect with fireplaces in the office and hospital area.

D. INTERIOR

The general floor plan is shown in the accompanying illustrations. It may be described as two separate jails (the cell blocks) with a guard area between them, enclosed by an outer wall and roof.

The cell blocks are identical. Each is composed of five stories of thirty cells to a floor, a total of 300. The block is essentially a brick mass, with partition walls about 27 inches thick.

The Warden says that the bricks and mortar are exceptionally hard, but there is no reinforcing. Each floor of cells has two ranks of cells, fifteen in each rank back to back. The cells are 8 by 11 feet, and 10 feet high, with a segmental vaulted ceiling. Each has a ventilating duct about a foot square at the rear, which leads into a duct system rising somehow through the cell block to discharge through the ventilators and cupola.

Each cell has a window about 18 inches by 3 feet high, and a door about 18 inches wide by 6 feet 6 inches high. The lintels are brick, plastered smooth; sills are metal. The windows are barred, and the doors are of very heavy barred construction with massive pintle and gudgeon hinges. The bars and door are recessed into the openings about half way. On each door is a hinged arm which reaches around the reveal and fits into a circular latch plate which may be locked from the outside with a large brass key. All 300 locks are of the same setting, and easily picked. A prisoner cannot reach his own lock, but his neighbor can reach it through the window of the next cell, and I heard that they have sometimes cooperated in this way.

Above the first floor, each floor of cells opens on to an iron balcony supported by iron brackets let into the cell block walls. Near the central area the floors are connected by landings and staircases of iron. Each floor connects with the corner tower by an iron bridge. The tower rooms were formerly water closets, and now used for solitary confinement.

Above the first floor, the cells blocks are literally isolated from the rest of the building by extensive iron grills, even on the bridges to the towers. Also, each cell floor is separated into east and west halves. There are iron stairways from the second floor level down into the areaway between the cell blocks and the exterior wall, exits from the third floor of the cell block to the iron balcony on the west side of the guard room which leads to the hospital, barred doors into the guard room, and solid doors into the chapel on the fifth floor level of cells. The old cell blocks are also separated from the 1905-07 additions by grills. The tops of the cell blocks stand clear of the roof, too.

The areaway between the cell blocks and exterior walls is clear from ground to ceiling, and all the exterior windows, including dormers, light this space. The floor is cemented, probably over stone or brick, and the roof seems to be supported on fabricated bridge trusses, but there are also wooden rafters above this which have been furred and plastered. It is possible that the trusses were added after the original construction, perhaps when the dormers were installed. Radiators hang on the outside walls. There are several lateral horizontal braces of iron between the exterior walls and cell blocks. On the ground floor level there are entrances into the ground floor of the central block.

The central block is divided into a front section of rooms and towers, and the large section between the cell wings. The front section has five floors, each one containing a central hall and flanking rooms, originally with circular staircases in the corner towers. Now an elevator occupies most of the hallways, and the staircases are gone; a new iron staircase is behind the elevator. The first floor has storerooms, the second floor, warden's office and guard room, the third, fourth and fifth, hospital rooms. The warden's office is neatly finished and has a marble mantelpiece, and the hospital rooms are partly tiled with white ceramic tile. Ceilings are all vaulted, with several shallow segmental vaults of brick running between iron beams in each room. The walls are apparently solid brick, too, but plastered or tiled. Floors vary; the warden's is wooden, and others cement or linoleum covered.

The larger section of the central block has three floors. The ground floor has washrooms which may be entered from the cell blocks, and a central corridor. Iron stairs lead up from this floor to the main, or Guard Room floor. The Guard Room floor is made of plates of iron supported on rolled iron beams. The ceiling has tongue and groove boarding. Two exposed fabricated X-girders support the floor above. The cell blocks are separated from the Guard Room by arcades of iron columns and segmental pointed arches of brick above the columns; between the archways are heavy iron grills from floor to arch. The west side of the Guard Room is a masonry wall, with one doorway in the middle at the floor level, and one above it at about the fourth cell level. This opening is reached by an iron balcony and stairways from the third cell level. The east wall is exterior, and pierced by three large windows from ceiling to floor. A number of relatively modern wooden partitions and desks are in the Guard Room. About six feet inboard of the cell block wings is a seven foot wire fence, apparently to keep visitors from approaching too closely to the iron grills. The west side of the southern cell block is for prisoners awaiting trial. In the Guard Room at this point is a set of metal stools where attorneys and visitors can sit and talk to the prisoners. Two metal staircases, the opening guarded by brass railings, lead down into the washrooms below. On the west wall at floor level were at one time bull's eye windows which are now bricked up.

The upper floor of the central block is a chapel. It is entered from the west side at the upper floor of the hospital section, and by side doors from the uppermost level of cells. It has a stage at the west end, and stall pews, and is lighted from three rectangular windows on the east side. Most of the decoration is modern, and covers up any structural features of interest.

Beneath the central block is a basement of vaulted brick construction with heavy stone and brick piers. There are several "dungeon" rooms, no longer used as such. The basement is now rather

crowded with modern heating pipes. It is entered only from the east jail yard down a flight of stone steps.

1. Heating: The original jail plan, as shown in the illustrations, had a "boiler house" in the yard behind the jail. One is there now. I have no evidence as to what the original heating system was like, and the present radiators seem of a fairly recent type. There are fireplaces in the various rooms in the front section of the central block.

E. OTHER

The general setting for the jail is complicated, and will only be described briefly here. The main jail building stands about in the middle of a walled compound of ten or more acres. To its east is a boiler room, and three other brick buildings. One, the present women's annex, may well be older than the jail. West and south of the main jail is the warden's house. In 1905-07 a new Gate House was built directly west of the center of the jail. This is now gone, and two new wings are being built extending westwards from the wings of the old jail building (1959). Because of the new construction, little can be said about the landscaping. The photographs indicate its nature in recent years. Note on the present construction: "In addition to the new wings being constructed, it is planned that in two or three years the interior of the old jail will be gutted, new cell blocks installed, the roof and dormers changed, and other changes made."

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December 1959